ERIE'S EREBUS

The Tale of Dishonesty, Plunder and Bribery Continued Yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

SAM. BARLOW SAVAGE.

Conspiracy of the London Stockholders and the Secret Service Done by Crouch and Sickles.

The Price of the Honor (?) of the Old Board of Directors \$600,000.

GENERAL BARLOW'S RETAINER

Queerly Entangled Testimony and Some New Disclosures-The Plot of James McHenry to Consolidate the Erie and the Atlantic and Great Western Railroads.

The Eric Committee again assembled yesterday morning at the Fifth Avenue Hotel and proceeded with the examination of witnesses. All of the embers were present.

The first testimony taken was that of Mr. John J. Oisco, the banker of Wall street, who was sworn

I became a Director of Erie just after the coup meeting which directed the payment of

\$30,000 TO W. H. VANDERBILT, but was not present when the resolution directing the payment was passed; was present when the dividend was authorized; heard the statements of the officers of the road,

and was in favor of declaring it, as every confidence was felt in the probity of the officers making the statements and in the correctness of the statements themselves; I had none of the negotiations or correspondence with Bischoffscheim & Co. relative to the \$10,000,000 convertible bonds; I should regard a commission of two and a half per cent for such a loan as very reasonable, and I deemed the transaction extremely favorable To Mr. Babcock-I was not informed of the state

ment of a former auditor that a surplus of only \$79,000 was earned in the first six months of 1872. MR. WHEELER II. PECKIIAM

was next recalled and testified that he had seen a report of the proceedings on Saturday that Mr. earman swore that he (Pecknon) had divided a fee of \$10,000 with General Barlow, and further, that when the Grand Jury had commenced an in quiry into the transaction, they were discharged; all that he had to say of this statement was that it was wholly untrue; no part of the fees of witness were divided with General Barlow, either directly or indirectly, in that or any other case: never acted as agent for General Barlow in receiving money for him; knew of no money paid improperly to General Barlow, and, as far as man could be certain of another, was certain that no money had ever been improperly paid him; had no relations with the Grand Jury of which Stevens was foreman, and had nothing to do in the re-metest degree with the discharge of that Grand MR. SAMUEL J. TILDEN

was sworn, and testified that no money derived from Mr. Gould or the Erie Company was ever paid into the treasury of the Democratic Committee; has been chairman of that committee since 1866; neither has any considerable sum been received from William M. Tweed; this period covers the gala days of these chaps; on one occasion Mr. Tweed made contributions to the State Committee, but none of very considerable amount; could not remember how much he had contributed, but possibly he gave \$5,000 to the election of Governor Hoffman; does not think he contributed anything in 1870 nor after; Tweed s general thing the bills of these gentlemen bunted to more than they contributed;

mittee; they were sense and method them and witness.

To Mr. Wight—Mr. Gould or Mr. Tweed might have contributed to the election of Senators and Representatives without the intervention of the Central Committee; that committee seldom mixed in with such elections, leaving that to local committees; no free tickets were furnished to Rochester in 1870 by the committee; witness always supposed that the roughs had stolen the tickets on which they rode to Rochester.

MR. S. L. M. BARLOW

ter in 1870 by the committee; witness always supposed that the roughs had stolen the tickets on which they rode to Rochester.

MR. S. L. M. BARLOW

was recalled, being present and seeming rather nervous and anxious to say something. He remarked, after being sworn, that there had been an article on the affairs of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company published in the Herald which was calculated to excite much attention. Its statements were entirely incorrect and they were evidently concocted in the Herald office in New York. Then in reference to Eric matters, he said in response to questions:—

At the time of the statement made up by Mr. Mr. Morosini, the late Anditor, it only designed to show that the earnings of the Eric road had been sumicient to pay 3½ per cent dividend on preferred stock; it was made chiefly from estimate; even in that immature form it showed a small surplus; when Watson came in a thorough posting of the books was had, and it was ascertained that the earnings were large enough to declare both dividends; this second posting was totally different from that made by Morosini.

Mr. C. C. Clark,

TREASURER OF THE NEW YORK CENTRAL and Hudson River Railroad, was sworn and testified that he knew of no money being paid to E. D. Barbor. A Van Vechten and Dutcher, by the Central Company in connection with the Pro Rata Freight bill; knew of no such sum as \$50,000 being paid to any person for favorable legislation at Albany; never knew of money being paid by Mr. Vanderbilt for expenses at Albany in connection with the Pro Rata Freight bill; there was nothing paid Mr. Depew except his legitimate fees and his notei bill at Albany, which amounted to only a couple hundred dolars; if there was nothing paid Mr. Depew except his legitimate fees and his notei bill at Albany, which amounted to only a couple hundred dolars; if there was nothing paid Mr. Depew except his legitimate fees and his notei bill at Albany, which amounted to only a couple hundred dolars; if there was nothing paid Mr. Depew except

late auditor of the Eric Rairond, testified in opposition to the statements of Mr. S. L. M. Barlow regarding the surplus carnings justifying the declaring of the February dividend on the common stock, that the surplus earnings of the road for the first six months of 1872 were only \$11,000; that was up to the 1st of July; heleft on the 30th September, and the carnings from the 1st July till then had decreased very largely, on account of the coal strike and other causes; he left the Eric office because the new Board of Directors wanted to give him private information about the previous management of the road, and treated him as a spy more than an Auditor.

previous management of the road, and treated him as a spy more than an Auditor.

HORACE F. CLARK
was examined regarding the connection of the Brie road with the Atlantic and Great Western; from his knowledge of railroad matters he believed the stock of the Atlantic and Great Western never was and never could be worth anything; he believed the expenses of running the Erie and almost every large trunk road have largely increased during the last few years; he considered legal expenses should in no case be charged to construction account; such expenses were worse than lost; I don't think the Erie Road can be operated as cheaply as the Lake Shore Road; no broad guage road can be run as economically as a narrow one; the surplus carnings of the Lake Shore last year were \$4,000,000, on which a dividend of eight per cent was declared; as far as I personally know I cannot say whether Messra, McHenry and Bischolfschein own any stock in the Atlantic and Great Western; the gross earnings of the Lake Shore Road for the last year were more by \$2,000,000, and yet the net or surplus carnings were less; this was caused by the increased cost of running the road.

To Mr. Barlow—We have also increased our capital stock.

At three o'clock the committee adjourned.

Eric were present, seeming more or less oppressed by merriment and desirous of listening to the evi-dence, acting, perhaps, on the old adage, "Fore-warned is forearmed."

The Sergeant at arms of the Senate. a big man.

with a jovial face, covered by florid whiskers, complains privately of the missmic state of the weather for the last few weeks, which has caused most of the gentlemen whom he has been obliged to visit with subperhases to be affected with rheumatism, pneumonia, laryngitis and other numerous varieties of convenient diseases.

PRESIDENT WATSON

varieties of convenient diseases.

PRESIDENT WATSON

was recalled and testified as follows:—The payment of \$10,000 to Barlow, I think; was about the time that Gould turned his stock over to the company; I have recollection of many gentlemen speaking in high terms of General Barlow's ability, and it was in connection with expressions of disparagement of his character, and it was suggested that a resolution be passed by the Board of Directors that a letter from Earlow be entered on the books touching the matter, in which he said it was wrong to charge him with receiving the money which he had disbursed for the company; I have no recollection of any conversation with Mr. Shearman in reference to

GENERAL BABLOW'S FEES;
I have no recollection of any one suggesting that I should pay him a fee of \$10,000.
To General Barlow—I never in my recollection had any communication with you; may have spoken to you years ago; the letter from General Barlow, explaining that the money received by him was used for disbursements, for expenses for stockholders, was received by me, and was placed on file in the records of the Board.

Mr. Shearman's testimony in regard to the suggestion of giving a retainer to General Barlow, was read to the witness, and he denied any recollection of its having been made to him.

MR. CHARLES H. TWEED,

a lawyer, associate counsel for Messrs. Southmayd & Choate, testified—One afternoon, about the time of his suit against Gould & Lane for an accounting, Mr. Southmayd, of our office, handed me this letter, which he had just received from Mr. Barlow:—

Oppies of Barlow, Hyart & Olers, and the supplementation of the surface of the surfac

Barlow:—

OFFICE OF BARLOW. HYATY & OLEREY,
NEW YORK. April 5, 1872.

My Drag Sin.—Some one tross Gould is coming to see me this eye. "to give me some valuable information which may inducence me in the suit."

I have an idea it may be some release given by the company. company.

I want's witness to be present. Can't you come to my house at a quarter before eight P. M., or stop here before half-past four to-day?

If you can't come will you send young Butler or some reliable person from your office? Answer. Yours, F. C. B.

Mr. Southmayd desired me to go to Mr. Barlow's house: I went there; Mr. Hays and Mr. Belden came in; Mr. Barlow was at home; Mr. Hays introduced Mr. Belden to Mr. Barlow, saying that he was authorized to represent Mr. Gould; Mr. Belden, after some reference to Mr. Gould having lost his position, and desiring to resume business on the treet, told

was authorized to represent Mr. Gould Mr. Belden, after some reference to Mr. Gould having lost his position, and desiring to resume business on the treet, told

THE STORY OF LORD GORDON,

consuming three-quarters of an hour in a relation of his connection with Gould and efforts the latter was then making to recover moneys and stocks which Gordon had procured from him; Mr. Belden said that they were in a position to show to General Barlow that no relance could be placed upon any statement of Gordon's; they made their statements apparently on supposition that Southmayd was meved to this suit by Gordon; I think that General Barlow did not deny their assumption, but plainly indicated that he thought the conversation of no importance, and if he required any information about Gordon he said he would let them know; I think that those were the only other points of importance in the interview.

General Barlow here said that he wished to say that the suit referred to was begun at Mr. Southmayd's request, and stopped at his request only.

MR. SIMON STEVENS,

President of the Tehauntepec Rallroad Company, was next examined in relation to statements made by him or in his presence in relation to General Barlow, and when David Dudley Field and Mr. Shearman were present:—I was in Mr. Field's office a few days ago, and Field, in a jocular way, asked if I had not seen

A LETTER ON GENERAL SICKLES' TABLE.

purporting to come from General Barlow, and demanding \$100,000 for services to the Eric Company? I made no answer. General Sickles has shown me certain letters on his table, but I never said what I saw in them; General Sickles has shown in the saw in them; General Sickles has shown in the saw in them; General Sickles has shown in the saw in them; General Sickles table? A. I cannot say anything about any letters that I saw there; there were several letters endorsed on the back as coming from General Barlow; I do not recoilect any knowledge of their contents; I recollect no statement in General Barlow ever made any claim for ser

istinct which are all all to console for General Barlow—
By James C. Cartio, counsel for General Barlow—
pression is that I did.

Q. Was there an expression of any claim for
money for services rendered? A. I think that there
was a suggestion or intimation that the ought to be
paid \$2,000 more, and that he needed \$12,000 in all;
I have an indistinct recollection that at the time I
had before me his vouchers for \$10,000.

The witness was shown a letter which had been
published in the papers; he thought it could not be
the one which he saw, as it was about Tuesday or
Wednesday previous to its date that he made up
the accounts; throne or referred to contained the
Haie had \$1,500 and Mr. Smith had \$1,500 that Mr.
Haie had \$1,500 and Mr. Smith had \$1,500 hat Mr.
Haie had \$1,500 and Mr. Smith had \$1,500 paid
to General Barlow; I decline to state by whom it
was signed; it was sent to me in confidence as a
Grand Juro; I have destroyed the letter.

MR. GEORGE CROUCH

was next examined, and gave a detailed history of
his connection with the English stockholders of the
Eric Company. When Fisk discovered that Gould
interproposition to the first of him he made Crouch
in proposition of the first him he made Crouch
in proposition of the first him he made Crouch
in proposition of the first him he made Crouch
in proposition of the first him he made Crouch
in the of pisk's death; he told the English stock
holders that the quickest way to get rid of Gould
was to buy his expulsion; a proposition was then
made that \$100,000 be placed in the hands of Lane
and O'Dougherty; Mr. Mellenry opened negotiations with Lane, and Crouch started for this side;
before he left, Biscnofisheim and Goldschmidt
told him that they had retained General sickles in
their service, who had represented that they
were very much disappointed in not having
dwhile, and they wanted Grouch to see him, to
reveal to him the new pina of operations
and if he could be of any use te retain his assistance, When he are retained deneral sickles in
their service, who ha

man markets gives them in reality the control of the Erle road also, besides their being large holders of its stock.

With reference to \$50,000 which has been mentioned before the committee as having been paid to me, I wish to say that it was given as a bonus by the English stookholders for my services, through Mr. McHenry, who was authorized to pay it to me, and I have no knowledge of it ever having been drawn from the funds of the Erle road.

McHenry asks no return for his disbursements in securing the resolution, except a fair arrangement with the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad. Since the overthrow of Gould, Erle has been depending on McHenry & Bischoffsheim for support. I think that now one or two of the directors are in favor of the arrangement which he desires. General Lansing is one, and there are two others. I never heard from Bischoffsheim and Goldsenmidt that the object of the dividend was to raise the stock; Mr. Gould was the man who was particularly anxious to have it declared, and would have been willing to have advanced the money himself, as he was a large owner of the stock at that time; I understood that it was declared upon the earnings of the road.

I think that the road was in better condition under Gould than now; the rolling stock was better and so was the service.

To Mr. Babcock—I have heard positively that the AMOUNT EXPENDED BY SICKLES for Bischoffsheim and Goldschmidt was \$300,000, and I think that there was \$300,000 expended besides to effect the change in the Eric management; I believe that Sickles received \$100,000 for his services from Bischoffsheim and Goldschmidt on his return to London; he also demanded the Presidency of the Company, but did not get it. (Laughter.)

Architecture of the Company, but did not get it. (Laughter.)
Mr. John E. Parsons testified in reference to the statements that General Barlow had received fees from the Eric Railway Company, a confused mass of hearsay evidence about General Barlow's fees from Eric, which in truth amounted to nothing but a vagne attempt to disprove those charges.

The committee then adjourned until ten o'clock to-day.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

A General Movement of Labor Against Capital Threatened-The Internationals to Take the Subject in Hand-The Legality of Eight Hours Labor To Be Established-The Position of the Strikers.

Labor is again preparing to array itself against repetition of the scenes of last summer. The move ment this season seems to possess a more thorough organization than ever before, and the leaders in the enterprise appear quite confident of ultimate success. A meeting of tradesmen and mechanics is called for this evening, and the recent gas strikers will doubtless avail themselves of this novement to further their cause. The cigar makers, the quarrymen, the street pavers and many other branches have already united in spirit with the gas men, and, although they have not stopped work, claim to be in perfect sympathy with the eight-hour movement. There are always with the eight-hour movement. There are always two sides to a story, and the capitalist claims for himself and his interests some consideration. The mechanic has the undoubted right to say whether he will or will not work the prescribed number of hours for the agreed upon compensation. But when he takes it upon himself to prevent other men from performing his work, after he has leit it, the striker becomes an enemy to civil liberty and can be dealt with only as an outlaw. As if it were not enough for h.m to dictate the number of hours which shall constitute a day's work, the mechanic, as he promises to appear in a few weeks, fixes his own rates of pay as well as the class of work which he will perform.

The loudest complaints come from men who receive from \$3 50 to \$4 for ten hours of labor. They claim that they are forced to hide away in garrets and cannot sufficiently clothe or feed their families. No class of professional men are on an average better paid. The bookkeepers have never resorted to a strike, yet their wages range from \$25 to \$30 per week, upon which they are expected to dress respectably. Yet many are married and live comfortably upon French flats. The great reason for all the squalor and wretchedness of a large class of laboring men is indicated by the unparalleled prosperity of the drinking saloens in the neighborhood of large manufacturing establishments.

It is a lamentable fact that from one-third to one-half of the money paid out to the lower classes of laboring men is indicated by the unparalleled prosperity of finds its way into the tills of the liquor dealers. The saloon keepers in the vicinity of the New York gas works are very anxious for the strike to cease, because they claim that the gas men are not spending any money. It is asserted by the men now on the strike that the petition to the company to have the old employés taken back was drawn up and sent by the liquor sellers. In several cases offers of money were made to the men if they would sign the petition. The strikers repudiate two sides to a story, and the capitalist claims for

men it they would sign the petition. The Strikers repudiate all connection with the document, and declare that it did not originate with them.

THE GAS STRIKE is yet an unsolved question. Many men who claim to be possessed of positive information assert that the employes of the Mitual and Metropolitan gas companies will join the movement befere ten days. The Manhattan seems to possess the confidence of its men. As a reason for this it may be mentioned that this company pensions for life all those who have grown too old in its service to work, or who have grown too old in its service to work, or who have grown too old in its service to work, or who have grown too old in its service to work, or who have grown too old in its service to work, or who have grown too old in its service to work, or who have grown too old in its service to work, or who have grown too old in its service to work, or who have grown too old in its service to work, or who have grown too old in the Service to Workingmen's Association, and in their card direct appeal is made to the members of all the various trades of the city. The first object of the meeting is declared to be the employment of the best legal advice. A test case will then be brought before the supreme Court of the State to ascertain the amount of protection which is to be afforded to those who come within the Eight-Hour statute. The case of the employes on the Hariem Railroad is admirably calculated to afford the desired opportunity. These men employed in sinking the tracks in the upper end of the city receive one-half of their money from the city and the other from the railroad company.

The Eight-Hour Law to be tested to be interpreted in favor of the laborer or the capitalist. If neither the government nor the State is to be interpreted in favor of the laborer or the capitalist. If neither the government nor the State of the working classes, the Internationals threaten to turn all creation over and have a new deal.

THE "SEVENTH" WARRIORS.

Reservoir Square.

There was a meeting last evening at the Harvard Rooms, Sixth avenue and Forty-second street, to the purposes of a Seventh regiment armory. Considerable discussion took place during the evening, in which the immortal braves of the immorta

siderable discussion took place during the evening, in which the immortal braves of the immortal Seventh were either badly wounded or totally obliterated. The following resolutions were adopted and a committee was appointed to give them force:

Whereas the Assembly of the State Legislature has just passed a bill known as the "Seventh Regiment Armory bill," the object of which bill is to place an armory for that regiment on Reservoir square; and whereas said bill is, in our judgment, most unwise in its provisions because it opens the way to another Court House job; because any action under it, should it become a law, would saddle our new overburdened city treasury with an increased indebtedness of millions it may be; because it virtually locates the armory where the best increases and safety of the city do not require it; because it virtually locates the armory where the best increases aprecedent for other regiments to demand, and with equal justice occupy, other or our city parks; because a precedent for other regiments to demand, and with equal justice occupy, other or our city parks; because at addition thereto of erecting the armory building; because it takes from the Commissioners of Parks all actionity and discretion as relates to Reservoir Square; because it is not relorm, but provision for a reckiese expenditure of moacy, and should the bill become and whereas in our judgment said bill is amplied in the provisions, because it seeks to deprive the citizens of a legal right in taking from them Reservoir square; because it will destroy one of the prettiest parks of our city, and one most irequented by children, and therefore most needed; because it plants in front or four churches a regimental armory, with all its attendant nuisances of drums, music, &c., which cannot but seriously disturb the services of those churches, particularly when held week days; because it deprives ten large schools of a playground; because Reservoir square, being one of the most isolated of the New York parks, furnishing a breathi therefore
Resolved, That we entreat the members of the State
Senate to promptly detent such an unjust measure as
that known as the Amended Assembly bill 664 that
we thank the members of the State Assembly who so
nobly detended the rights of our citizens in opposing that
bill; that a copy of this preamble and resolution be sent
to each member of the State Senate, and also that the
same be published in the daily papers of this city.

THE HARLEM CHURCH WAR.

The Smoke Clearing from the Field, and the Position of the Combatants Revealed—The Disaffected Members Sue for Peace—Prospect of a Cessation of Hostilities. The Harlem church war, which was inaugurated

about two years ago and has since been continued with great hostility and bitterness en both sides, bids fair at last to be amicably closed, as both par-

with great hostility and bitterness en both sides, bids fair at last to be amicably closed, as both parties, the disaffected and the regular members of the church, have taken initiatory steps to inter the theological hatchet. This little hatchet, which has, since the war began, been lapping away at the devoted heads of both minister and congregation, is to be appropriately shrouded and buried, it is to be hoped forever, and if not, until the the next time it is wanted. Some of the members of the church who "know a thing or two" declare it will be resurrected and unshrouded before six months have gone by. This remains to be seen. Those who best know Mr. Lucas, the pastor, are the ones who promulgate the dogma.

The conference, which was held yesterday at Harlem Hall, and which was called by the mutual council held November 6, 1872, decided to elect a committee of three to confer with a committee of the same number from the church, and their duty is to have the churchmen elect a committee of theirs (the disaffected) and try and bring about a restoration of fellowship among the present and quandam members of the congregation. This committee time to fulfit their mission, but they expect to be able to report in about two weeks, at which time the world will be informed whether the First Baprist church, of Harlem, will reinstate or give letters of dismissal to the disaffected members.

THE RED MEN.

The Peace Commission to Meet at the Fifth Avenue Hotel To-Day.

The Murder of Captain Jack's Father and the Slaughter of the Elder Schonchin Told for the First Time.

The Bloody Reprisal of the Modoc Chief After Twenty Years.

Bids for Millions of Dollars' Worth of Indian Supplies To Be Closed To-Day.

No Hope of Capturing Captain Jack or His Band.

Now that the band of nfty Modoc warriors have

escaped from the hands of the seven or eight hun-

dred men made up from the artillery, infantry and cavalry of the United States regular army, our citi-Peace or Indian Commission may be in regard to the policy now to be pursued toward the Oregon Indians. A call was published some days since in different newspapers from Mr. George H. Stuart, the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Board of Indian Commissioners, to have a meeting at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on Monday, April 21. Now, to make matters clearly understood, we will here state that the Peace Commission and the Board of Indian Commissioners are one and the same body, though having dual corporate titles. And furthermore let it be understood that the Peace or Indian Commission is a volunteer body acting with discretionary powers under the advisory authority of the Secretary of the Interior at Washington, Mr. Columbus Delano, who is also chief of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. And names of the Peace Commission who were to have met yesterday at the Fifth Ave. nue Hotel are as follows:—Felix R. Brunet, George H. Stuart, of Philadelphia; Robert Campbell, of St. Louis; Nathan Bishop, William E. Dodge, of New York city; John V. Farwell, John D. Lang and N. J. Turner. The secretary of the Indian or Peace Commission is Mr. Thomas K. Cree, whose office is in Washington city in the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Owing to the death of the mother of the chairman of the Commission, Mr. Felix Brunot, whose funeral was to have taken place at Pittsburg, Pa., on Sunday, and the non-arrival of any of the members, with the exception of Mr. Campbell, of St. Louis, there was not any session yesterday of the Commission, and it is not probable that there will be any before Wednesday, by which time all the members will have arrived in this city. It is well that the public should know, however, thatit is this Peace Commission which has the sole and only power to receive bids and make awards on the millions of dollars worth of supplies which are furnished to the 35,000 Indians of the United States and to-day at noon all proposals will be closed at 40 and 42 Leonard street, in this city, for the immense stores of goods and provisions for the gentle savages. The Peace Commission have a vast field before them as to how they will award bids where so many hundreds of thousands of dollars are at stake. For the past four or five days it has been noticeable that a space of nearly two columns has been eccupied in the Herald with specifications of all the articles desired for Indian use, from a million pounds of beef cattle on the hoof, for the Santee Indians, to the twelve thousand pounds of saleratus demanded by Red Cloud. It is a curious specification of items, indeed, and will repay perusal. We may discover, on reading the specifications, that the Cheyennes will need 40,000 pounds of brown sagar next year, to "put in their tay," as Darby McBiart said, while the howling Kiowas will not be satisfied with less than 4,000 pounds of plug tobacco; the Blackfeet want 4,000 pounds of specification of the Cheyennes will need 4,000 pounds of specification of less than 5,000,000 pounds of beef, 300,000 pounds of bacon, 600,000 pounds of beef, 108,000 pounds of bacon, 600,000 pounds of four, 36,000 pounds of coffee, 70,000 pounds of four, 36,000 pounds of coffee, 70,000 pounds of brown sugar, and strange to say, fer tolict purposes, the Missouri Sioux must have 9,000 pounds of soap. The Yancton Sioux want to get 10,000 pounds of soap. The Yancton Sioux want to get this set of the second sour so the soap to wash themselves, for it is certain that if they ever attempted to wash themselves the feeling would be such an unusual one that diphtheria would carry of the tribe. power to receive bids and make awards on the millions of dollars worth of supplies which are fur-

such an unusual one that diphtneria would carry on the tribe.

To endeavor to discover what the Peace Commissioners have been called to meet for a HERALD reporter paid a visit to the Fifth Avenue flotel and discovered that but two members, the Secretary, Mr. Thomas K. Cree, and Robert Campbell had arrived. A card was sent to Mr. Cree, who soon buswered the summons and entered into a conversation with the writer, of which the following is the substance:

A card was sent to Mr. Cree, who soon abswered the summons and entered into a conversation with the writer, of which the following is the substance:—

Reporter—Mr. Cree, as you are the Secretary of the Peace Commission, which was to have met to day, I want to know for the benefit of the public what the purpose of the Commission is in meeting, and if there will be any change in their policy towards the Modoc savages.

Secretary Cree—It is the Board of Indian Commissioners, as well as the Peace Commissioners. By the way, I saw a card from a man named Pardee in regard to the new religion started among the Oregon and Washington Territory Indians. The religion is called the "Smoholler admong the Oregon and Washington Territory Indians. The religion is called the "Smoholler Religion," from Smoholler, a great prophet among the Warm Spring Indians, who are "Smohollers." The Modocs are not "Smohollers." This religion has taken great hold on the Warm Spring Indians, and it tends somewhat to Mormenism, and that it is degrading to dress like white men or wear their hair like white men, or follow the pursuits of agricultarists. Smoholler, who is a Snake Indian, of which nation the Warm Spring Indians, our allies, are a tribe, has four or five thousand followers who believe in this new religion, and his headquarters are at Priests' Rapids, on a river in Washington Territory, about one hundred tribes of Indians who belong to one grand nation and speak what is known as the Chinoek language. These tribes are located in Washington Territory, oregon and Idaho. Now the Modocs are a brave peeple and are purely a California tribe, who speak their own dialect.

Reporter—Mr. Cree, I want to ask one question, which seems to bother every one. How many people, men, women and children, are there in the Modocs tribes of the Seventy warriors able to fight, and no more. The Lava Beds, which are the home and country of the Modocs have roops could not surround it or prevent the escape of the seventy warriors under Captain Jack, who is acquaint

REPORTER—What provocation have the Modocs had to make them commit the murders of Canby and Thomas?

Secretary Cree—Captain Jack's father was one of a party of eighteen Modocs who came in under a flag of truce to the camp of Captain Benjamin Wright; Schonchin's father was also among the party, and while the Modocs were all at dinner with the whites, they were all treacherously murdered by Captain Wright's company, Captain Jack's father and Shonchin's father among the rest. This occurred in 1852, over twenty years ago, and then Captain Jack was a tail lad of eighteen, and he was determined to seek vengeance for his father's blood. One day Captain Wright was killed by an unknown Modoc, who was afterwards hanged for the crime, and who comiessed that it was he who shot Wright. Some of the Modocs stated that Wright had killed Schonchin's father. REPORTER—Do you know anything about the Warm Spring Indians, who are our allies?

Secretary Gree—They are a brave tribe. Eighty of those Indians are under the command of Donaid McKay, a half breed, but a well educated man. They have hitherto been fighting the Snake indians, who number some one thousand persons of both sexes, in California, and owing to the fact that the Warm Spring Indians are now in pursuit of the Modocs there is considerable danger that the Snakes may join the Modoc warriors to repay their old enemies, the Warm Spring Indians. The country of the latter tribe is some two hundred miles distant from that occupied by the Modocs. The Snakes are really all Shoshones.

Oregon. The United States have had two previous fights with the Medocs, and, I believe, the government was victorious; but, I think, we might call it a draw on such occasion in 1856 and 1863.

REPORTER—Do you believe that the Medocs have escaped from the lava beds, and that if they have not they will?

Secretary Cree—I do. They can get into some of the valleys or they can get luto the great coast range of mountains, where there is nothing but a trail or path which could only be followed by practised bunters or Indians, and in these mountains not even infantry, without speaking of cavalry or artillery, could follow them thither. The mountains are full of streams, in which are great stocks of fish, and the finest is to be had for the catching or shooting. If they wish to stay in the lava beds there is lots of water. The Klamath Indians are more to the South, and number about 2,500. They are on bad terms with the Medocs. They have been on a reservation, and did good duty in guarding property when the Modocs took to fighting. To be plain, it was wrong to attempt to move the Modocs of their reservation without the knowledge of the Secretary of the Interior. It resulted from a change in local superintendents and the promise made by the returning superintendent was not thought of for the space of over a year. The Modocs had been preserving a reservation, which was about six miles square in extent and was a good fish and grazing country. The people in Yreka advised them not to leave the reservation, and letters from citizens of that place were found upon the Modocs, one of which was from Captain Jack's lawyer at Yreka, advising him to stay where he was and not allow himself to be displaced.

Reporter—Well, now I would like to know what will be the policy of the Peace and Indian Commission who meet to the Morrow.

Secretary Cree—Our policy has never been changed, and has always been right. We have washed our hands of the Modocs and have turned them over to the War, Department, The policy of the Commission has been worki

although it is possible that the Snakes may give us some trouble.

The Herard reporter next conversed with Mr. Robert Campbell, of St. Louis, another of the Indian Commissioners. Mr. Campbell is a tail old gentleman, with a smooth face, rosy cheeks and a pleasant, hearty manner. He received the representative of the Herard with much politeness. The following is the substance of the interview:—Reporter—I presume the Commissioners have not decided as yet upon any fixed policy?

Mr. Campbell—Well, we have really nothing to do with the Indian policy of the government. The President alone has the power to determine the poincy of the government, we are simply appointed to aid him and to see that his policy is faithfully carried out.

Reporter—Do you think the treachery of the Modees will bring about a change in the Indian policy?

Modocs with bring above you we have nothing to policy?

Mr. CAMPBELL—I assure you we have nothing to do with that—we were simply appointed to aid the Fresident in carrying out his policy. At the very first meeting of the Commissioners we adopted a resolution that no member should a resolution that no member should

RECOMEND ANY ONE FOR OFFICE,
So as to leave us free to investigate the conduct of
any person. The object of our appointment was to
overlook the whole Indian Department, and to assist the Commissioners of Indian Affairs in making
the purchases for the Indians.

REPORTER—What is the object of your meeting in
this city?

this city?

Mr. CAMPBELL.—Our object is to open the bids for the different provisions for the Indians—as advertised in this morning's Herald. The committee, consisting of George H. Stuart, William E. Dodge, John V. Farwell and myself, will do that to morrow (this day) peon.

(this day) noon.

REPORTER—Will there not be a general meeting of all the Commissioners to-morrow?

Mr. CAMPBELL—We were to have held to-night a meeting of the General Commission, but Mr. Brunot, our chairman, has to bury his mother to-day, and so we were compelled to postpone the meeting.

meeting.

REPORTER—Can you give me an idea of the object of this general meeting?

Mr. CAMPBELL—Well, this meeting to-night was to have been for the purpose of sending out different committees in different directions to examine

different committees in different directions to examine

INTO THE CONDITION OF THE INDIANS,
&C. We should then report to the President.
REPORTER—What will be the result of the war against the Modocs?

Mr. CAMPIBLI—I trust that it will lead to the extermination of the whole tribe. General Canby, whom they so basely murdered, was as noble a man as ever lived. I knew him personally. Lightsk their treachery will eventually give us perfec. I have always thought that where war was absolutely necessary—where it could not well be avoided—the best thing that could be done was to strike as heavy blows as possible for the purpose of producing peace. I trust that the punishment of the Modocs will be a terrible one. The punishment of this tribe would be a great punishment to others, and be a saving of lives. I think the more severe the punishment the better the effect would be. That is my candid epinion.

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the more severe the punishment the better the
effect would be. That is my candid epinion.
REPORTER—What do the Commissioners say of
the HERALD commissioner's part in the campaigny
Mr. CAMPRELL—I think he has done very well, he
has certainly shown a good deal of courage and
bravery. He did just right. The only way to fight
them is to do what they do—take all the advantage
we can.

we can.

REPORTER—How do you generally make the purchases for the Indians?

Mr. CAMPBELL—Well, we open the bids and keep the samples till experts from different parts of the country are selected. When the articles are de-

THEY COMPARE THEM WITH THE SAMPLES and if they are not of the same quality they are

and if they are not of the same quarry they are rejected.

REPORTER—Do you think the present difficulty will lead to a general war against the Indians?

Mr. CAMPBEL—Oh, I think not. I can only give you my opinion as a private individual on this point, but I think not.

REPORTER—How long will the Commissioners remain in the city?

Mr. CAMPBELL—Well, we shall be in session three days to do the work connected with the making of the purchases, and then we shall probably noid our general meeting to divide ourselves into committees and to decide where the different commitmittees and to decide where the different commit-tees are to go. In October there will be a meet-ing of the Commissioners in the West to pre-pare our report.

Here Mr. Campbell was called away by a gentle-man wno had to see him on important business, and the reporter took his leave.

THE NEW CHARTER.

Gossin Around the City Hall About the Charter-Increased Activity Among the Office-Seekers-What the Combination in the Board of Aldermen Amounts To-The Explanation of the Aldermanic Gathering at Alderman Morris' House on Saturday Night-What the Police Cammissioners Cannot Do. Now that it is understood by those whom it most

concerns that the new charter is virtually law, there is great activity among office-seekers. Gov-ernor Dix will probably not sign the charter until

the 26th, which is the last day allowed him by law; but this makes no difference to those wao are hungering and thirsting after the those who are nungering and thirsting after the spoils. Yesterday the Mayor's office was thronged from early morn to dewy eve with prominent politicians of every grade, from ex-Governor Mor-gan down to the President of the Board of Assistgan down to the President of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, all of whom were, more or less, lobbying for place either for themselves or friends. If these hungry applicants would but content themselves with seeking for the Mayor in office hours there would be no ground of complaint on the part of His Honor; but when applicants invade the quietude of his home and the rest that is due to him on his domestic hearth, until eleven o'clock at night, as has been done ever since the cnarter was likely to become law, it is somewhat difficult to obtain a sufficient stock of courtesy and patience to go round. A word to the wise is enough. There was considerable excitement around the hall yesterday, consequent en the rumor that a combination had been formed in the Board of Aldermen in reference to the appointments under the charter. On inquiry it was found that there was a sufficiency of fact to justify the rumor. It is true that a majority of the Board did meet on Saturday evening at the house of Alderman Morris; but Alderman Morris said yesterday that it was a secial gathering; and although this question of appointments did come up in conversation, no combination was formed, though it was hinted at. He denied that there was any justification for the report, and that any combination that had for its purpose an interference with the "siate" of the Mayor as a "slate" would be voted down. It was quite true, Alderman Morris said, that individual members had friends whom they were desirous of serving, and those Aldermen will individually use all the means at their disposal to place the claims of their friends before the Mayor is a spontaments if the men selected were honest and were likely to meet with the suvor of the people generally. The combination in this Board, of which Alderman van Schaick was at the nead, was broken long before the charter passed, and from the present indications it is likely that the chairman of the Commissioners Sinch Police Commissioner Smith to be legislated out of office. Such a statement must ha ant Aldermen, all of whom were, more or less, lobbying for place either for themselves or friends.

THE NEW OCEAN CABLE

Arrival of the Kangaroo in the Harbor.

The Shore End Laid at Halifax-The Line To Be Carried Down to Hog Island, Off Long Island-Improvements in the New Cable-The Great Eastern Again in the Service.

At an early hour yesterday morning the wellknown old Inman steamship Kangaroo, now in the employ of the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company, of London, came to anchor in the North River, having arrived from Halifax, where she had successfully laid and buoyed the two shore ends of the new Atlantic cable in Freshwater Cove, situated in Halifax Harbor, on a piece of land in the possession of the War Office, by which leave to use the cove had been granted. The two shore ends in question are to be attached on the one hand to the deep sea cable which is being brought out by the Great Eastern and belongs to the Société du Cable Transatlantique Français, which have another line at and on to New York, or, rather, did have till yes terday, when news was received that a break had about two hundred and thirty miles from Brest. The other shore end is for adjustment on the Long THE PRESENT OCEAN CABLES.

The first ocean cable was laid and broken in 1865, picked up and completed in 1866, and the secon was laid in 1866 from Valentia, in the county of Kerry, Ireland, to Newfoundland, belonging to the Atlantic Telegraph Company. The third and French line, alluded to above, was laid in 1868, and the present one about to be laid is also the preperty of

line, alluded to above, was laid in 1868, and the present one about to be laid is also the preperty of the latter company, but the largest shareholders are said to be English.

Considerable comment has taken piace that the new cable, although nominally a Frenchenterprise, should both leave and enter British soil. The point of departure in England is a place called Germoe, on the north side of Mounts Bay Cornwail, and in close proximity to Land's End. This part of Mounts Bay is sheltered from all the heavlest seas, and is, indeed, protected from twenty-five points of the compass. Forty fathoms of water are found in four miles. The descent into the two thousand fathom bottom is much less abrupt than off the coast of Kerry, and there is no deeper water across, on this track, than in that of the cables of 1865 and 1866.

THE LANDING AT HOG ISLAND.

As soon as the cable has been spiced to one of the shore ends at Halliax, another steamer (either the Hibernian or the Kangaroo) will be entrusted with the mission of laying the continuation to Long Island, which will be spileed in a similar manner to the second shore end, alluded to above, at Halliax. The point chosen in Long Island is Hog Island, where a cable house, for making tests when necessary by the electricians, has already been creeted, and here, as soon as "Old Probabilities" gives a guarantee that fine weather may be expected, the Kangaroo will leave our port and lay the corresponding shore line.

The representative of the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company and Captain Manning, of the steamer Kangaroo, who are now both stopping at the Astor House, intend leaving this city at an early hour this morning, for Hog Island, to make arrangements for the final laying of the third shore end, and which they hope will take piace within a very brief period. From Hog Island the cable will be brought over to the mainiand of Long Island and then proceed to Rockaway, striking the Southside Kaliroad at Pearsail's Corner, and following it to Breoklyn, where it will

the offices of the Western Union Telegraph Company, in Liberty street.

A REDUCTION OF RATES.

Mr. Ward, at the office of the company just mentioned, states that no opposition will take place on account of the laying of the fourth cable, or "duplicate French one," as he terms it, and states that it has been resolved by the three lines to reduce the tarilf on the 1st of May from \$1 to seventy-five cents a word for Great Britain.

has been resolved by the three lines to reduce the tariff on the 1st of May from \$1 to seventy-five cents a word for Great Britain.

THE GREAT EASTEIN AND THE CABLE.

This leviathan of the deep and celebrated ocean cable layer is now lying in the River Medway, near sheerness, almost abreast of the ancient town of Queenborough, and has received on board the whole of the deep sea section of the new cable. The new cable differs somewhat from any hitherto laid, either in this country or elsewhere. There are seven No. 18 gauge copper strands twisted in a spiral and weighing about three hundred pounds per nautical mile, and these, in their turn, are coated with gutta percha and a thin layer of Latiner Clark's compound. The diameter of the strand is 0.146 inch, and of gutta percha and compound, 0.464 inch. This is again protected by ten iron wires, each wire being encricled in five yards of Manila hemp, laid in spirally, with a tarry compound to preserve it. The cable is not dissimilar to those of 1866 and 1866, and is almost identical with that of the French cable of 1868; but it is sensibly larger, and the difference is owing to the two servings of jute yarn wound in contrary directions. The cable is colled down under water in the same tanks which have thrice done duty across the Atlantic.

During the coiling of the cable the electrical tests which have been made throughout have been excellent. When the Great Eastern starts on the 1st of June, or earlier, if possible, she will have been excellent. When the Great Eastern starts on the 1st of June, or earlier, if possible, she will have been excellent. On the fort this voyage, Mr. J. C. Laws will be the electrician in charge on board, while captain lialpin will not only command and navigate the ship but will act as engineer or the cable department.

YACHTING NOTES.

The sloop Ariadne, Mr. Theodore A. Strange, N. Y. Y. C., is at Nyack-on-the-Hudson, being lengthened and refitted.

The schooner Tidal Wave, Mr. William Voorbis N. Y. V. C., is being reatted at Smith's yard, at Nyack. New sails will soon be provided her.

The schooner Madeline, Commodore Voorhis

B. Y. C., is having a new cabin fitted and her

upholstering will be new, luxurious and apprepriate.

The schooner Fleur de Lis, Vice Commodore Dickerson, B. Y. C., is still at Essex, Conn., but her owner is about having her refitted for the

her owner is about having Summer campaign.

The schooner Magic, Mr. Rufus Hatch, N. Y. Y. C., is being refitted with new sails.

The sloop Mariqueta, Mr. Cheever, B. Y. Y. C., is having a new cabin furnished her. She will be hard to beat in her class in the coming fleet races.

The schooner Rambler, Mr. W. H. Thomas, N. Y. Y. C., is still lying in Gowanus Bay, South Brook-

Y. C., is still lying in Gowanus Bay, South Brooklyn.

The sloop Meta, Mr. G. A. Beling, B. Y. C., has been lengthened and refitted for the campaign of the year.

The schooner Idler, Mr. J. S. Colgate, N.Y.Y.C., which has long been rebuilding at Mr. Steers' yard, Greenpoint, L. L., is nearly ready for the season. Always a handsome and fast vessel, it is the intention of her owner soon to try her speed with the recognized chippers of the club.

The sloop Gracie, N.Y.Y.C., will be ready to accept challenges, so it is said, within a month. She has been refitted in every particular and her new owner thinks well of her.

The following yachts passed Whitestone telegraph station on Monday:—Steam yacht Emilie, Messrs, Hecker & Co., from Bridgeport for New York: Yacht Peerless, N.Y.Y.C., Mr. Maxwell, from Glencove for New York.

SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The April meeting of the New York Sunday School Teachers' Association was held last evening at eight e'clock, in the Fourth avenue Presbyterian church, corner of Twenty-second street. Rev. E. minutes by the secretary and the recitation of the introductory prayer, the Rev. Dr. John Hall, in a most logical discourse, showed how the sixteenth lesson of the International series for the fourth Sunday in April should be taught by the Sunday School teachers. The subject was, "The Lord with Joseph." Dr. Hall, in offering his suggestions, asked that a clear, concise, elaborate but logical view should be always taken of the subject submitted for apprehension to the pupils. The lesson mentioned, taken from Genesis xxix., 1, 6, 20, 23, he would divide or analyze into three distinct parts—namely, the position, power and prosperity of Joseph. It was not necessary to touch any other subject or idea irrelevant to the one in question, in order to make out for a class a very neat and serviceable discourse. This the Rev. Dr. Hall proved by taking up cach part and making a most pleasing and instructive sermon for his andience.

After concluding the Rev. Z. M. Humphrey, of Philadelphia, delivered an equally appropriate address on 'The Preacher and the Teacher,' in which he showed the harmony of feeling which should exist between both in order that the desired effect might be produced on the mind of the pupil.

The President finally congratulated all present on the number and punctuality of the members of the association, and, after the singing of an appropriate hymn, pronounced the meeting adjourned. most logical discourse, showed how the sixteenth